CRIMSON CLOVER IS AID TO SOIL

Crop Is Usually Sown After a Grain Crop and Is Ready for Hay in Spring.

MOST EXCELLENT AS LEGUME

Plant Does Not Withstand Extreme Heat or Cold and Is Best Adapted to Soil Not Very Rich—Methods of Seeding.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A large part of the value of crimson clover lies in the ability which it shares with other clovers to utilize the nitrogen of the air and add it to the soil, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. When encouraged to do this, crimson clover is a valuable soil improver. If it is planted on rich land it will utilize the nitrogen already present in the soil and is not stimulated to contribute anything to its own support or to the support of other crops.

Crimson clover is a winter plant of the true clover group. It is also known as scarlet clover, French clover, Italian clover and German clover. It is the only annual true clover that is of more than incidental agricultural importance in the eastern United States. It owes its place in the crop rotation of the Atlantic coastal plain to the fact that it can be planted when the land is not occupied by ordinary summer crops.

The many ways by which this crop may be utilized are discussed by plant specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1142, "Growing Crimson Clover."

An Early Importation.

Though it was brought from Europe to this country in 1818, its value as a forage plant was not recognized until about 1880. The plant does not withstand either extreme heat or cold, and is best adapted to a soil that is not very rich and to a climate where the winters are not severe. Ordinarily it cannot survive the winter in latitudes north of southern Pennsylvania, while in some of the southern states it is frequently killed by dry, hot weather in the fall or spring.

Its growth is comparable to that of winter wheat. Planted in the fall, it lies more or less dormant throughout the winter and completes its growth in the spring. If the summers are not too hot it can sometimes be planted in the spring and grown as a summer crop, but for this purpose other clovers are usually preferred. Corn in the summer with crimson clover in the

Clovers Harness Atmospheric Nitrogen and Store It as Food in the Plant Roots.

winter is a cheap and convenient method of growing a cash crop and a soil-improving crop in the same year. The reputation of crimson clover as a crop increaser is largely based on this simple rotation. Instances are by no means rare where the yield of corn has been gradually increased from ten bushels to as high as seventy bushels to the acre by this means.

Seeding Crop of Clover.

Crimson clover may be seeded in practically any of the cultivated truck crops, which receive their last cultivation from eight to twelve weeks before the first frost. It is not wise to seed clover in late potatoes, sweet potatoes or other root crops, as the digging in the fall practically destroys the clover. Neither does it do well when sown into cowpeas, sorghum or watermelons, owing to the heavy shade cast by those crops. The most common cause of failure to obtain a stand of crimson clover is a period of hot, dry weather occurring after planting.

The roots of crimson clover are inoculated by the same strain of bacteria which occurs on the roots of all true clovers; consequently a field which has produced a good stand of red, mammoth, alsike, white, hop, Carolina, rabbit's foot or buffalo clover is usually sufficiently inoculated for crimson clover. Methods of inoculation, seeding, the choice of seed and the treatment of the stand are fully described in the bulletin, which may be had upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Pigs Relish Pumpkins.

Pigs relish pumpkins, particularly when the seeds are fed with them, the seeds acting as a vermifuge and in putting the digestive system in good order.

Standard Bred Poultry.

Set your mark at standardbred poultry. Such poultry offers a greater combination of practical and utility quality suitable to the needs of the farmer and poultry keepef.

Keep After Vermin.

Keep after the lice in the poultry houses. Lice like hot weather. But they don't like the commercial dips and germicides.

Make Pork With Pasture.

It is a well-known fact that one can make pork much more economically in the summer time with pasture than without.

Examine Horse's Teeth.

If the horse does not eat well, or slobbers, examine his teeth.

FOWLS REQUIRE GOOD CARE DURING SUMMER

Poor Economy to Neglect Hens During Rush Work.

If They Cannot Be Given Free Range It Will Be Necessary to Furnish Ample Supply of Green Feed—Give Some Milk.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the rush of summer work the hens often are neglected on many farms. This is poor economy, because the care they receive will determine to a large extent the profits to be realized.

The poultrymen of the Department of Agriculture advise that hens be given free range, if possible, during the summer months, and if they cannot be given free range that as much green feed be furnished as they will readily consume. Milk is excellent during the summer months. Buttermilk also may be used, or semi-solid buttermilk if the regular buttermilk is not obtainable.

The department advises feeding about equal parts of scratch grains and of mash for the average during

Hens on Free Range Do Not Need as Much Grain as Those Closely Confined.

the year, but the pullets will not eat the dry mash freely in the fall, so that it is necessary to feed them about two parts of scratch feed to one part of mash, reducing this to about equal parts of mash and scratch feed February 1, and still further reducing the scratch feed about June 1 so that the hens will eat nearly two parts mash to one part of scratch feed. Feed scratch grains lightly in the morning and give a full feed in the evening, feeding roughly about three times as much scratch grains in the evening as in the morning. Different flocks will consume different amounts of feeds, but roughly the following amounts should be fed:

Pounds of Scratch Feed to 100 Hens.

Season—	Leghorns	General Purpose Breeds
Fall until January 31.....	10½	13
February 1 to May 31.....	8¾	11½
June 1 to October 31.....	7¼	9¾

Scratch Grain Formula.

3 parts cracked corn 1 part wheat
2 parts oats
One quart of this scratch feed will weigh 1¼ pounds.

Dry Mash for Leghorns.

1 part bran 6 p'ts meat or fish scrap
1 part middlings 16 parts corn meal

Dry Mash for General-Purpose Breeds.

1 part bran
1 part middlings
1½ parts meat scrap
3 parts corn meal
2 parts ground oats

Add 5 pounds of linseed meal to 100 pounds of this mash.
All parts are by weight.

SUNFLOWER GOOD AS SILAGE

Becoming Popular in Northwestern Sections Where Corn Is Difficult to Grow.

The use of sunflowers for silage has proved popular in certain of the Northern Great Plains and Inter-Mountain states where it is not possible to produce a large tonnage of corn for silage purposes. In some sections the silage made from sunflowers has been found to compare favorably in palatability and feeding value with silage made from corn. This is not always the case, however, as it appears that in certain irrigated districts in the Northern Great Plains where the growth of sunflowers is rank and succulent, the resulting silage is often not very palatable. Experiments reported from the Huntley experiment farm in Montana of the United States Department of Agriculture show that while it is possible to produce from 25 to 30 tons of sunflowers per acre, it has been difficult to produce a silage that is as much relished by live stock as corn silage, which gives rather less than half as much tonnage per acre.

CARING FOR STUBBLE LANDS

Turn as Soon as There Is Sufficient Moisture—Convert Weeds Into Needed Humus.

Oats and wheat stubble that have not been turned should be turned as soon as there is sufficient moisture. Get rid of weeds by converting them into humus to improve your soil. If wheat is to be sown on oat fields the land should be turned as soon as possible. If a spring crop is to follow wheat, break as soon as you can to check weeds and get the land ready for the next crop. The "blow sands" had probably best be left till spring.

Lambs Repay Good Feed.

Lambs on the best kind of forage will pay for a half pound of grain fed daily. Oats, barley, corn, bran and 5 to 10 per cent oilmeal make the best combinations of grain to feed them.

Properly Balanced Ration.

If a hog ration is properly balanced, it takes less grain to produce 100 pounds of grain than when corn is fed alone.

Poultry Feeding Mistake.

One of the greatest mistakes in poultry feeding is that of giving an exclusive grain ration. Meat, greens, vegetables, etc., should all have a place.

Insures Poultry Success.

Good feeding, good stock, no lice, no carelessness, insure success to any poultry keeper.

Five Dastardly "D.'s"

Beware of the dartardly "D."—Dirt, Despair, Disease, Dampness, Death.

Frocks for the Girl at School

It is the schoolgirl who is being catered to just now in fashions, observes an authority on what women should wear. College girls are as interested in French models as are their mothers and their older sisters, but their departure for school takes place before there has been any considerable showing of French clothes in this country and before models have been copied to any great extent, so that special clothes have to be prepared to meet their requirements.

Uniforms and plain serge frocks play a very large part in the outfit of the younger schoolgirl, but the college girl enjoys more latitude in the selection of her outfit. While her costumes should not be elaborate, they may have a little more importance than those of the girl at boarding school.

It would save a great deal of trouble and much readjustment after the arrival at school if fond parents would realize that simplicity is a matter of first consideration in outfitting a schoolgirl.

The three-piece suit is most useful to any young woman sojourning away from home or for traveling. This autumn there will be much to choose from in suits, and the practical will be embodied in all of them, owing to the influence of the plain gray which French women adopted so enthusiastically earlier in the season.

Adhering to gray and leaving all other colors out of consideration gives us an astonishing variety. There are the deep Oxford mixtures, so smart and so practical, and the very pale grays for more dress-up occasions—if a suit ever can be considered a dress-up costume.

Simplicity of outline marks all of the new suits. A French model of very dark gray cloth shows the same material tucked and inserted in bands. It incorporates several ideas in one model. The outline of the suit remains plain, and by omitting the tucked portions and the scalloped bottom a smart suit having a box coat with raglan sleeves and high collar remains.

New Blouses Have Shorter Lines.

As for blouses to accompany the suit, it would be well to include one or two of the new costume blouses of crepe de chine or dull crepe satin. Beware of those showing too much elaboration.

In their eagerness to meet a sudden demand for blouses created by the rejuvenation of the tailored suit designers have gone far in an endeavor to offer new ideas. This is a natural thing to have done, for there are many tastes to be catered to.

The tendency in all blouses is toward shorter lines. The over-blouse, in many instances, ends at the waistline at the sides and back and slopes slightly below it in the front. Ever so many of them, while finished to be worn outside the skirt, end at the normal waistline.

It is not unusual now to have a blouse made from the material of the suit itself. This is a revival of an old-time fashion and an extremely practical one.

Of considerable importance in the college girl's outfit is a topcoat, and

Young Girl's Dress of Blue Serge Bound With Braid. It Features One of the New Turn-Over Collars.

there is no reason why this should not be one of the smartest costumes, for copies of the plaid coats which were acknowledged by everyone who visited the French races to be among the smartest things worn there now may be procured in this country.

Loose Topcoats of Plaid Woolens.

Those with long cape backs or cut in scarf effect, while attractive, are not quite as useful as the real coat variety. While cut on very loose lines, it still gives the comfort of a coat. It meets fashion's requirements by having the long flowing sleeves which are the most up-to-the-minute note.

While a coat of this sort is useful for traveling and many other occasions it does not quite fill the requirements of a rainy day. Every student should take a good tramp each day, rain or shine, so a raincoat is essential.

If a day be unattractive women should not fall in line with it by appearing in old clothes which they would not wear in the bright sunshine.

In this country we walk so little in the rain that there has not been

Suit of Dark Gray Cloth Trimmed With Tucked Bands of the Material; the Straightline Coat Has Raglan Sleeves.

the demand for good-looking rain coats that there is in England, where women consider a smart rain costume of real importance.

But a growing interest in rainy-day coats is constantly developing here. Some of our most excusive American firms brought over smart models last year in rubberized plaid cloth with small hats to match. They were so expensive, however, that they were practically prohibitive for the woman of average income. Now copies of some of the best models from London and Paris may be had at reasonable prices. Among them are capes suitable for wearing over a suit or heavy coat in the autumn and winter.

Some of the new models in long coats which French designers have been working on so animatedly of late are of rain-proof tweeds and gabardines, although these are not quite as unusual and smart as the silk rain-proof plaids in large, showy patterns on the order of the coats worn at the French races.

There are a number of smart coats of the deep-yoke sort with choker collars that start at a neckline cut out far onto the shoulders.

Peter Pan Collars Add Touch of Youth

A simple evening dress of the fluffy, fuller skirted sort finds its logical place in the young girl's wardrobe, and an evening frock of more tailored outline which is composed entirely of ribbons, as well as a simple dinner dress with somewhat high neck and short sleeves, and the ever-useful navy blue serge frock, the latter having a collar which is a revival of an old-time favorite—the Peter Pan collar.

Several collars of this type have been noted on recent models. They may be of the material from which the frock is made or composed of rows of real lace. Often on a dark blue or black dress they are of white silk. They give a youthful touch and serve to vary the monotony of a neckline which we have had for some time.

There is a new shade of stockings that will interest many a schoolgirl. It is a very dark gray, almost black, and in certain light shows tints of blue.

What sort of handbag shall be chosen for the schoolgirl is another question that arises, and here there is much from which to select. Thin ones will be very much liked, but better than the thin silk ones are those of leather, having the flatness so much desired, but that are sufficiently commodious to hold as much as the old-time shopping bag. They are elaborated with handsome monograms, which make them smart enough to please the most exacting.

Sashes in One Piece.

Sashes are ofttimes cut in one piece with the front panel of the blouse.

COLOR IN THE NEWER LINGERIE

Radium, Crepe Black Satin and Georgette Wrought Into Most Delectable Creations.

Color is prominent in the new lingerie. Radium, crepe black satin and georgette are wrought into the most delectable creations.

There are, too, many pleasing touches in these charming creations that will be of interest not only to the woman who may make her selections in the most exclusive shops where such garments are found, but also to the girl who likes to make her own lingerie.

One lovely set in rose georgette shows a lavish use of lace. The gown is designed with a low, square cut decolletage. This is devoid of sleeves, but a dainty edging of lace outlines the armholes and decolletage. The empire waistline is defined by a turquoise blue ribbon, that is threaded through hand-made buttonholes.

Ruffles of wide lace are attached about the knee line, and from a few inches below this point they fall in cascade style to the hem.

Similar ruffles appear on the sides of bloomers and chemises. Variety, however, is found in these, for sometimes they are made of the finest net that contrasts prettily with the heavier silks from which such sets are fashioned. Should you prefer it you may select a set in black georgette.

However, you may have a touch of color on your lingerie, for there are delectable little flowers and colorful ribbons as well as tinseled edged ribbons.

When you use extremely filmy fabrics you may combine two or three distinct colors to obtain the colorful effect you desire. Many lovely gowns are evolved in this way and are also enriched with gay ribbons or those of pastel hue, according to the desires of the wearers.

Poplin Paris Favorite.

Poplin is used much in the Paris models.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 18

ABSTINENCE FOR SAKE OF OTHERS (TEMPERANCE LESSON).

LESSON TEXT—I Cor. 10:23-33; 3:16, 17.
GOLDEN TEXT—Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.—I Cor. 10:31.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Rom. 12:1; 14:12-21; 15:1, 2; I Cor. 6:9-20; 9:19-27.
PRIMARY TOPIC—A Clean, Strong Body.
JUNIOR TOPIC—How to Win the Race.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Presenting One's Body a Living Sacrifice.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The True Meaning of Temperance.

The occasion of this teaching was the uncertainty as to the right attitude toward "things sacrificed unto idols." This problem was most vital while the Christians were in the midst of the heathen, and with some modifications no less vital still. In mingling with society many perplexing questions arise, such as amusements, way of spending Sunday, enjoyment of luxuries, owning stock in certain corporations, etc. Our lesson contains principles adequate for our guidance in all these problems.

It was customary to divide the animal offered in sacrifice into three parts. One part was consumed on the altar, another part was given to the priest, and the third part was kept by the party bringing the offering. The priest's part was frequently sold in the markets. The part which the offerer kept was sometimes eaten at home and sometimes in the court of the temple. The Christian who bought meat in the market was liable to get meat which had been dedicated to the idol god. Then, too, one would be invited to eat socially at the table of someone who had kept his portion of his offering and now set it before his guests. Some with adequate knowledge had no scruples about it; others with less knowledge thought it sinful. The one who has knowledge should bear with the weak one, and at the same time should seek to teach his brother the truth so as to set him free from bondage of superstition. The glory of God should control in all things.

I. "All Things Are Lawful for Me" (v. 23).

This declaration is limited, of course, by things which are right in themselves. It is not true that a Christian is free to do those things which are wrong. The Christian can only indulge in "lawful things" as they are expedient and unto edification. As individual Christians we have liberty to do many things which because of their influence on our fellow Christians we should abstain from. Certain amusements may be lawful to indulge in, but such indulgence may influence others in the wrong way and result in their ruin.

Even with one's self that which is not edifying should be ruled out.

II. "Let No Man Seek His Own" (v. 24).

The Christian is under the control of love. The controlling principle of love is unselfishness. The one dominated by love considers the other's interests rather than his own. One has a perfect right to arise at midnight and play the piano, but if he lives in an apartment, or even in a house in town, it is wrong to do so, for he would disturb his neighbor.

III. "Eat the Food Set Before You" (vv. 25-30).

It is not incumbent upon us to be on the hunt for occasions of the conscience either of ourselves or others. Exercise your freedom in the enjoyment of all right things which the Lord places before you, but as soon as it is brought to your attention that certain things are to the disadvantage of others, you should desist; that is, exercise self-control.

IV. "Do All to the Glory of God" (v. 31).

This is the grand and supreme rule of life for the Christian. The Christian is not at liberty to do that upon which he could not ask the blessing of God. In all our concerns here below we should have God's glory before us constantly. In our eating, employments and pleasures, we should have as our transcendent aim God's glory. How could one ask God's blessing upon the intoxicating cup, dancing, gambling, theatergoing, Sunday desecration, luxurious extravagance, etc?

V. "Give No Occasion for Anyone to Stumble" (v. 32).

We should so live that no one can ever say that we have been the occasion of their downfall.

VI. Follow the Example of Jesus Christ (11:1).

Christ through love gave up all for the sake of others. He did not please himself. Everyone, therefore, who is a Christian should imitate Him.

VII. The Christian's Body Is the Temple of the Holy Ghost (3:16, 17).

This great truth is true of the Church as a body, but that which is true of the body is true of the individual composing the body; so the point in this Scripture is the serious consequence of defiling the body.

The Lesson of the Lily.

To the thoughtful mind, the lily-blossom is a wicket in the great unseen portal of death, through which we may obtain bright glimpses of what is beyond. It opens in all its snowy purity and exquisite grace from the dry, withered sheaf, as the transfigured immortal life bursts from the temporary imprisonment of death. And if the death of the plant should thus blossom into undreamt of beauty, what infinite possibilities better than our brightest hopes are held by that darkness which bounds our vision here! He who raises up the lilies every summer, each from its own root in the mould, will not leave our life in the dust.—Hugh Macmillan.

To Do Our Best.

God hides some ideal in every human soul. At some time in our life we feel a trembling, fearful longing to do some good thing. Life finds its noblest spring of excellence in this hidden impulse to do our best.—Robert Collyer.

Patches.

No man seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment; else the new piece that filleth it up taketh away from the old, and the rent is made worse.—Mark 2:21.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

AT THE SEASHORE.

"The Sand Fairies were playing on the seashore," said Daddy, "and as they played they talked to all the creatures who came their way.

"A Handsome Looking Sight."

"Sometimes they talked to old Mother Ocean too and she told them stories when they were tired of playing and rocked them to sleep as she passed back and forth over them, for they were right on the beach.

"'Mother Ocean,' they said, 'we have seen a big black bug with wings, six legs and two feelers, and he told us he had been to visit a golden rod flower.

"'Then he said the golden rod was taken to help with some decorations.

"'He was sorry, he told, us, to see the golden rod go, for he said he was a handsome looking sight standing on the bright golden rod with his smart black suit.

"'But he said that he didn't want to be used as a decoration for any party or anything at all, and so he stayed behind.

"'He told us too that probably he wouldn't be wanted for decoration either.

"'He told us the golden rod was always very eager to help and always looked very fine as a decoration.

"'He said he had been talking with some grasshoppers and some other bugs, some bumble bees and many other creatures back in the little village which is back of this beach.

"'He was a most interesting caller, Mother Ocean.'

"Then the Sand Fairies went off for another race and another game and they felt tired again and the Breeze Brothers were tired too. They came to Mother Ocean and asked her to tell them a story.

"'I will tell you of the fishes,' said Mother Ocean, 'and how they love the ocean. And as I talk I must see the sand houses the children have been making today. There are some I notice that are very perfect.

"'One house upon the beach is just like a regular house. There are many rooms and there is a pantry with sand food in the pantry. And there are some nice looking sand pies there.

"'The ladies and gentlemen in the house are made of shells. What fine looking ladies and gentlemen they are. I am sorry that the Tide Brothers won't let the Sand Houses stay, but then neither will I, for the Tide Brothers help me and I help them.

"'Besides sand houses aren't meant to last forever, they are only meant to last a little while.

"For Another Race."

"'But I promised you I would tell you of the fishes in the ocean.

"'Where the climate is very warm and the trees are of heavier and richer foliage and the birds wear very bright plumage. Indeed the fishes too follow the styles and wear bright colors.

"'Yes, you'd be surprised at the way the fishes follow the styles.

"'When they are in the waters far, far South they are brighter in appearance than they are here, for the fishes sing this song which now I'd like to sing to you.'

"So old Mother Ocean sang to the Sand Fairies and this was her song which the fishes had often sung to her

"'We are fishes, it's true,
And we don't suppose that you
Think that we care to do
Anything but swim.
But we have another whim,
And that is to follow the styles
If we're here or away many miles.'

"'The fishes,' continued Mother Ocean, 'aren't very good at poetry or at singing but that is their song about the styles. And so, you see, that is what is known as the tropical or very, very warm countries, wherever there is water the fishes there wear gayer, brighter colors.

"'But now, my little Sand Fairies, Mother Ocean must leave you for she has an engagement this evening with the Storm King. Goodbye for a little while.'"

A Serious Matter.

"I—I s-s-say ma," stammered Johnnie through the soap, as his mother scrubbed and scrubbed his face and neck. "I think you want to get rid o me, don't you?"

"Why, no, Johnnie dear," replied his mother. "What ever put such an idea as that into your mind?"

"Oh, nothin'," said Johnnie. "Only it seems to me you're trying to rub me out!"

Too Much for Bishop.

Bishop—And now, would any little boy or girl like to ask me a question?

Little Boy—Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?

Bishop—Um—er—quite so. And now would any other little boy or girl like to answer that question?

Odor Was Peculiar.

"What is that peculiar odor at the postoffice?"

"Don't know for sure, but I'll bet it's the dead letters."

Lucky for Anne!

Salesman (lately promoted to antique department)—"This chair, madam, was originally made for the duke of Buckingham, who gave it to Anne of Austria. We're selling quite a lot of them."—London Bystander.

Remarkable Prehistoric Caves.

Tunnels and passages, measuring about twenty miles in length, and cut in the solid chalk 90 feet below the surface, are to be found in the famous prehistoric caves at Chislehurst, Kent, England.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.39½; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.29½; September, $1.29½; October, $1.31.

Corn—Contract corn was firmer but quiet and spot closed at 66c, an advance of ⅝.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46½@47c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 43½@45.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.17½ bid; bag lots nearby rye, as to condition, 80c@$1.10. Sales included 7,500 bu. No. 2 Western, spot, $1.17½; car same grade $1.17; 7,000 bu. same grade, in transit, $1.17.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $13; No. 1 oat (nominal), $14.50@15.

Butter — Creamery, fancy, 42c; do, choice, 40@41; do, good, 38@39; do, prints, 42@44; do, blocks, 40@42; do, nearby, 37@40; ladles, 30@32; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 28@30; Ohio rolls, 28@30; West Virginia rolls, 26@28; storepacked, 25@26; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 28@30.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, strictly fresh, 38c; Western firsts, 37; West Virginia firsts, 36@37; Southern firsts, 36. Jobbing lots are higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, 2 lbs. and up, 30@31c; do, 1½@1¾ lbs., 29@30 do, under 1¼ lbs., 27@29; do, white leghorn, springs, 26@28; do, old roosters, 16@17 do, old hens over 4 lbs., 28@29; do, small to medium, 25@27; do, white leghorn hens, 25. Ducks—Muscovy and mongrel, young, 20@21c; do, white pekings, young, 23@24; do, puddle, 20@22; do, smaller poor, 18@20. Pigeons—Old, per pair, 25c; do, young, do, 25. Guinea Fowl—Young, each, 1½ lbs., 60c; do, under 1¼ lbs., do, 40.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2.25@2.75; Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, $2.25@2.50; native or nearby, $2.25@2.50; all sections No. 2, $1@1.25; No. 3, 50@75c; native or nearby, per bu. bskt., $1.75@2; New Jersey Giants, per 150-lb. bag, $3.25@3.50; cobblers, $3.75@4.25. Sweets—North Carolina and Virginia, $2.75@3; native or nearby, $3.25@3.50; Rappahannock, $2.75@3; all sections, culls to No. 2, $1.50@2; native, per 4-8 bskt., 50@90c; yams, all sections, per brl., $2@2.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.43½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.55, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.37½, c. i. f. track, New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow, 77¾c; No. 2 white, 78¾, and No. 2 mixed, 76¾, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot firm; No. 2 white, 51c.

Hay—Steady No. 1, $30@32; No. 2, $28@30; No. 3, $25@27; shipping, $22@24 per ton.

Live Poultry — Broilers, 28@29c; fowls, 21@27; old roosters, 15; turkeys, 32.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 42½@43c; do, extras (92 score), 41½@42; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 37@41; packing stock; current make, No. 2, 27.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 38@41c; do, extras, 34@37; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western henery whites, firsts to extras, 47@60; do, browns, extras, 46@49; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 35@45; refrigerator, special marks, 35@36; do, firsts, 33@34.

Cheese—State whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 21@21½c; do, average run, 20@20½; State, whole milk; twins, specials, 21@21½; do, average run, 20@20½.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.36@1.41; garlicky, $1.26@1.31.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 42c; nearby prints, fancy, 54@56.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46½@47c; No. 3 white, 44@45.

Eggs—Firsts, 41c; nearby firsts, 40; Western extra firsts, 36@38; do, firsts, 34½@35; fancy selected packed, 52@53.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy, fresh, 21@22c; fair to good, 19@20; long horn, easier; fresh, 21@23; single daisies, fresh, 21@22.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not leghorns, 18@33c; leghorns, 22@24; spring chickens, broilers, 22@30; do, leghorns, 21@26; old roosters, 16@18; ducks, white peking, 22@24; mixed colors, 18@20.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, old, $23@24; No. 3, do, $20@21; sample, $18@19; no grade, $13@15; clover mixed, light mixed, $21.50@22; No. 1 mixed, $20@21; new, $18@22, as to quality and location.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Veal, choice, lb., 11½@12c; heavy fat veals, do. 10½@11; fair to good veals, do. 9@10; heavy smooth, fat, per head, $15@20; heavy and rough, $10@15; rough, common, thin, per head, $6@10.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, 3@4c; common, 1½@2. Lambs—Spring, choice, 9; fair to good, 7@8.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8; stags and boars, 4@5; live pigs, as to size and quality, 10@12; shoats, as to size and quality, 9@11.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk beef steers, $6.50@9.25; she stock, 15@25c lower; bulk fat cows and heifers, $4.25@6.50; canners and cullers, $2.40@3.25; bulls strong to 15c higher; bulk bologna, $3.85@4.25; beef grades, $4.75@6; veal calves, 25@50c lower; bulk, $12.50@13; other calves mostly $1 lower; stockers and feeders weak.

As Far as He Got.

Bunk—I understand from good authority he's writing for the magazines.

Bink—Well, it's true in a certain sense. They were delayed in the mails and he wrote and asked to have another copy sent.

A Clew.

"The evidence seems to show," said the detective, "that the thief wore rubbers and walked backwards."

"Then we must look out for a man with receding gums," remarked the wag of the force.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery — inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
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Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 38.

26 NATIONS FAVOR ARMAMENT LIMIT

Reply to League's Proposal to Keep Two Years' Plan

SEVEN ANSWERS NEGATIVE

Evasive Responses Come From Spain, Japan And Rumania On Query —All Agree To General Principle.

New York.—Seven of the 26 nations that have answered the appeal of the League of Nations for an agreement to keep the military and naval expenditures budgets for the next two years within the appropriations for the current year have replied in the negative, says an official report from Geneva received by the League of Nations news bureau. They are South Africa, Brazil, France, Finland, Jugo-Slavia, Poland and Greece.

These seven States, the report explains, all agree heartily to the general principle of limiting armaments.

Reservations accompany almost every one of the affirmative answers, it adds, declaring that the main reservation, which occurs in almost every answer, emphasizes the impossibility for any one nation to lead the way to disarmament without regard to what is done by other nations.

Two governments, Austria and Bulgaria, answer that the question has been settled for them by the peace treaties, which regulate the extent of their defensive establishments.

"Fourteen governments," the report continues, "accept the proposition with only such conditions as have been indicated above. These are Bolivia, China, Guatemala, Australia, Canada, Belgium, Great Britain, New Zealand, India, Italy, Holland, Chile, Denmark and Norway.

"Spain, Japan and Rumania have given evasive answers, the spirit of which, however, indicates unmistakable agreement with the purpose of the appeal. Rumania agrees in practice, but points to the precariousness of its present situation in regard to Russia. Spain agrees also, but points out the uncertainty of the budget as a measure of the extent of armaments."

9 KILLED, 7 INJURED IN FIRE.

Three More Men Are Reported As Missing.

Philadelphia.—Nine men are known to have been killed and more than a score injured, several of whom are expected to die, in the second serious fire to visit the big Point Breeze plant of the Atlantic Refining Company in a month. Three more men are reported missing and many have been burned to death beneath flaming tanks of petroleum. The fire was preceded by a terrific explosion, which killed several workmen instantly and drenched others with flaming oil. Only prompt action by the company's organized rescue squads prevented the death list from mounting higher, witness declared.

CABRERA TO GET NEW TRIAL.

Sentence Of Death On Ex-President Of Guatemala Is Stayed.

Washington.—The carrying out of the death sentence imposed by a Guatemala court on Estrada Cabrera, the deposed President of the republic, will be prevented by a decree to be issued by President Herreram, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister has advised the American Legation at Guatemala City.

Assurances received by the legation were reported to the State Department together with the announcement that Cabrera has been found guilty of murder by a lower court of the island and sentenced to die. The announcement said that counsel for Cabrera had determined on an appeal to the higher courts.

WELLS ADVISES HIGHER RATES.

Shipping Board Official Says No Steamship Line Is Making Money.

New York.—"No shipping line is making money with the present scales of passenger and freight rates," said George Wells, traffic manager of the United States Shipping Board.

"I advise that all lines increase their freight rates, so they can continue in business," he added. Wells denied that the United States Shipping Board intended to cut its ocean rates.

"The usual fall cut in passenger rates has gone into effect on almost all lines," Wells said, but he doubted that any line at this time would cut its freight rates.

PROHIBITION AGENT ARRESTED.

Official Charged With Conspiring To Defraud.

Jersey City, N. J.—George S. Ridner, a prohibition enforcement agent attached to the Newark (N. J.) office, was arrested on a warrant charging him with conspiracy to defraud and soliciting and accepting a bribe in connection with the activities of bootleggers in smuggling liquor into ports along the coast.

WOMAN, 70, ASKS SEPARATION.

Says Husband Was Ideal Until He Started Going To Movies.

New York.—Peter Andina, 70, and his wife Beatrice, also 70, married in Lima, Feru, 41 years ago, may part company. Mrs. Andina said Peter made an ideal husband until a year ago, when he started going to the motion-picture shows and became too stingy to live with. So she asked for a legal separation.

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